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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages
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PRICE: 70 PRUTA
VOL. XXVII, No. 7433

Column One By David Courtney

Ship Strike Still Deadlocked
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In its appeal to the seamen to end their strike as a prelude to negotiations, the Committee added that "after a study of the situation, it finds that there will be no difficulty in employing all seamen in the expanding merchant navy." It promised that no reprisals would be taken against the strikers, and those volunteers who wanted to continue at sea would be retained.

Histadrut Inquiry
The Histadrut would be asked to set up an inquiry committee to investigate all the seamen's grievances and problems. The Committee noted with regret that its attempts to persuade the seamen to desist from their strike failed.

The Seamen's delegates told the press today that they had an urgent appeal to the Histadrut Executive for a hearing of their delegation after the breakdown of the talks with the Organizing Committee, which they claimed had no authority and only wanted to break them.

They also sent a letter to the Knesset Secretariat explaining that they desired to go back to their ships and that if their elected representatives were recognized and their comrades released from the Army, they would submit their case to the decision of the Histadrut Executive.

Not Ready to Surrender
The Organizing Committee had hinted at the possibility of a return to the Army, they claimed, but the call to end the strike was unambiguous. It would have to wait until the return of the ships and the readiness of volunteers to vacate their jobs. Three years of experience led them to believe that everything will be done to influence the ships and to keep the seamen ashore.

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West Drafts New Proposals On Arms Issue

PARIS, Thursday. — A revised disarmament plan aimed at meeting some Soviet objections was presented today to the U.N. Political Committee, which, however, adjourned until tomorrow without discussing it.

Two Western spokesmen, explaining the changes to a press conference here, confirmed that no basic changes had been made in the Western position, but expressed the hope that the USSR would accept the draft.

There was no reaction from the Russians and it was apparent that Mr. Vyshinsky would have to submit new amendments to meet the sections in the new draft which he could not accept.

The preamble of the revised draft contains a new paragraph in which the General Assembly affirms its desire that the U.N. should develop an effective collective security system and that the armed forces and armaments of the world be gradually reduced.

The new resolution concerns the Soviet request that the new committee to be created be called the "Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments Commission." Mr. Vyshinsky had objected to the name "Disarmament Commission."

Another concession to the Soviet position was the inclusion of a directive to be given to the Commission, among which there is to be a ban on the production of a draft treaty for the limitation and reduction of armaments and "for the effective international control of atomic energy."

The new draft directs the Commission to submit its first progress report to the General Assembly not later than June 1, 1952—the date having been insisted on a time-limited basis.

15 BALLOTS FAIL

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — After 15 ballots in which neither Greece nor Yugoslavia mustered the required two-thirds majority, the U.N. General Assembly today adjourned until next week the question of electing a country to fill the vacant eleventh place on the Security Council.

Greece gained steadily throughout the balloting, which began with the ninth ballot. Eight inconclusive ballots were taken last week. In the ninth round Greece received 28 votes and Yugoslavia 27. By the time the 15th ballot was over Greece had climbed to 36; Yugoslavia 22.

U.N. Censures South Africa

PARIS, Thursday. — The U.N. Trusteeship Committee voted today to mildly censure South Africa for refusing to send the U.N. reports on its administration of Southwest Africa and to ask it to negotiate with the U.N. on bringing the area under the U.N. Trusteeship system.

South Africa says it is entirely a local matter which the U.N. has no right to interfere with. It claims it has been insulted and defamed by statements in the U.N. on the five-year-old problem.

The South African Minister of the Interior and head of the U.N. Delegation will fly to Cape Town tomorrow to confer with Prime Minister Daniel M. Malan on the situation.

The U.N. decision to withdraw temporarily from planetary sessions of the General Assembly was received with profound relief in U.N. diplomatic circles.

British and French diplomats, however, while regretting the decision, felt South Africa had taken the needed initiative in bringing to a head an issue which had been a score point for some years.

The issue was whether the Trusteeship Commission could, as one delegate stated, "make its own law" without any regard for the rules and Assembly's own rules of procedure.

Yesterday, Kashani's followers had stormed a mosque where 21 anti-Mossadeq religious leaders sought "symbolic shelter."

Egyptian Ambassador In London Called Home

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — Premier Nahas Pasha tonight announced the government's decision to recall Amr Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador in London, in protest against "British aggression" in the Suez Canal Zone. This decision was taken by the Cabinet on Tuesday night but had been withheld officially for 48 hours.

No Break in Relations Seen

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — This act does not imply a break-off in diplomatic relations with Britain, the Egyptian Embassy in London will continue to function and will be in charge of the Consulate.

Nahas Pasha also revealed other decisions made by the cabinet at its session on Tuesday night called specially to consider relations with Britain.

These included: Amendment of Egyptian laws to permit the carrying of arms by civilians subject to sanction by the Interior Ministry.

Transfer of the Egyptian Engineering office in London to Switzerland.

Laws to be introduced to penalize Egyptians "collaborating" with foreign military forces in the country.

Plans for the rehabilitation of Egyptians made homeless when British army engineers destroyed their flats in building a new road to the water purification plant near Suez this week. Housing for the uprooted families is to be completed at government expense within two months.

U.S. Ambassador Calls

Forty-two-year-old Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha has been Ambassador to Britain since 1945. He made headlines as sportsman long before he turned to diplomacy. He was world's squash racket champion from 1932 to 1937 and one of the greatest players of all time.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, called on the Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister for the second time in 24 hours today.

A British soldier was killed last night in an ambush near Ismailia, and three bombs were thrown at British vehicles in the same area without, however, causing any casualties.

USSR Asked to Join in Aid to Backward Areas

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — India yesterday called on the Soviet Union to join other nations in developing the underdeveloped regions of the world.

The Indian delegate, Mr. P. A. Narielwalla, told the U.N. Economic Committee here that his delegation welcomed the Soviet statement on financial assistance to backward countries.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Arutunian, had said that, while development must in the main depend on domestic resources, foreign capital might be used, provided it did not affect political or economic freedom.

EBAN DUE HERE

The Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Abba Eban, is due here during this month for a short visit. It was learned last night.

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New Sentence On Condemned Boys
BAGHDAD, Thursday, (UP). — Two Jewish youths, Shalom Saleh and Yusef Barri, who were condemned to death here a month ago on a bombing charge and whose conviction was upheld by a Court of Appeal, have now also been condemned to 15 years hard labour by a special criminal court for activity on behalf of Israel, storing arms and ammunition and belonging to an underground organization.

Acting Comptroller Appointed for Agency
Following the resignation on December 1 of Dr. E. Schmorak, the Agency Comptroller, the Præsidium of the Zionist General Council today appointed Mr. Eliezer Bavi as Acting Comptroller. An Agency spokesman told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Bavi will act as Comptroller until March 1952, when the General Council will elect a permanent comptroller. Recalling the decision of the Council's Præsidium which permits Dr. Schmorak to publish his report if he wishes, the spokesman said that comparison of the edited version with Dr. Schmorak's original, if published, will prove that the rumors about changes other than of a stylistic nature being made were unfounded.

President's Health Unchanged
No change has been reported in the President's condition, according to a bulletin issued by his doctors at noon yesterday.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, in Jerusalem by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie
Editorial Office & Administration: 5 Eder, Jerusalem, Tel. 4333 (4 lines)
Tel. Aviv Bureau: 15 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4332 (3 lines)
Haifa: 1 Kfarit St., P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4334 (3 lines)
Subscription: 12 months, P.S. Ad-vertising rates on request.
The right is reserved to make changes in the working of advertisements or to postpone insertion when space is not available.

Friday, December 14, 1956
Number 15, 5716. Price 1 N, 1711

TWICE an attempt has been made to lay the foundations for agreement in the seamen's dispute by a conciliatory movement on the part of the Histadrut.

SEAMEN'S BLOCKADE

twice the striking union has appeared to be willing to come to terms, and each time the Seamen's Convention has in a passion destroyed the attempt and refused to make a parallel gesture itself, and to let the ships sail while the negotiators talk. We are now near the point at which the Government must either intervene and save itself, or else submit and accept the demand of the Sailors' Union that Israel's shipping shall sail or stop at the behest of the political leaders whom they follow. In a possible world conflict, or even mere increase of the present tension, domination of the country's shipping by a minority — say Mapam — would have consequences that are unforeseeable in their gravity; some might say that, on the contrary, they are all too plain.

The sailors have asked for freedom from "Almogim," and the domination of the Haifa Labour Council over their affairs. If there is a genuine grievance against Mr. Almog, the Haifa Labour Secretary, there might be a reasonable case to be made for the plea that the Sailors' Union be affiliated directly to the Histadrut, and not to its Haifa branch. How genuine does the grievance against bureaucracy appear when the sailors' boycott is extended also to Shaul Avigur, the head of the newly appointed Coordinating Committee, and once the nameless admiral of the Yishuv's "illegal" life-line from Europe? How have these sailors manoeuvred themselves into a position of fighting against the Labour organization of Israel, against the State, against the Knesset, against Avigur, and on the side only of Mapam — even leaving the Communists out, and they should not be left out of this picture? Is the final conditions proposed by the Histadrut are inacceptable as a basis for negotiations, then there is not a shred of labour dispute remaining, and there is left a straight political fight between a group of a few hundred men who are holding the country to political ransom, and are using their specialized skill to attempt to impose their will. In this fight, "the fist will not rule," Mr. Ben Gurion told the Knesset. This should equally apply to the mobilization of "ziapoli" squads to defend the volunteers against attacks. If the police need additional men, they can be reinforced by enlisting special constables for temporary duty.

In this fight the sailors have two weapons: one, the strike itself, which can be broken by force when no other way is left of getting the ships under weigh; two, their appeal to public sympathy, both in Israel and abroad. This is a sharp weapon, and many seamen and longshoremen abroad will take up this challenge as a matter of pure solidarity. Further, the strikers have been able to present one point that has seemed unanswerable to the public, and has helped to fill the strike funds with their contributions — their claim that the Histadrut "of course" discriminated against labour in any dispute concerning its own shipping firm, Shoham. Shoham has been painted as the seat of bloated capitalists, and Shoham's history easily forgotten or falsified. Nevertheless it does look as though Labour's own great enterprise, in which the Histadrut appears as owner and employer, supply the perfect target for a wildcat strike, and for Communist agitation as much as for General Zionist aspirations. These enterprises, fruit of Israel labour's creative imagination, are today a large part of the Histadrut's wealth and power, and the source also of a large slice of the nation's wealth. It is a sobering thought that these enterprises can now be used to attack and perhaps to the end to destroy the fundamental bonds of labour in this country.

The Working Week Shortages and Sales

By S. ELIAHU

SHORTAGES made new again. It was the sixth consecutive week without meat, and the ration was still four weeks away. The newspaper shortage, another recurrent crisis, may be staved off temporarily when and if the strikebound 88 Tel Aviv unloads in Haifa port. By week's end, the strike entered its second month with no signs of a speedy settlement. The permanent foreign currency shortage, which made planned purchasing impossible, might, however, be relieved with the release of the first \$25m. of the \$50m. U.S. Grant-In-Aid. Not all of the \$25m. will be used for new purchases. Israel will be permitted to use some \$14m. in payment for goods bought since July 1, 1951. Half of the remainder will go for food. Another \$3m. have been allocated for electrical equipment, which combined with many more million dollars-worth of generators, cables and machinery, may someday end the power cuts which have become more and more frequent, particularly in Jerusalem. Besides causing considerable inconvenience to households, the cuts have had equally unfortunate side-effects. One of these is an occasional temporary shortage of bread when events have been shut off.

Decision on Germany

The issue of German reparations entered a new phase. "Decisions may be necessary," said a Foreign Office spokesman. The decision: whether to negotiate directly with Germany. In foreign circles, there was little doubt last week that if Israel is to get money from Germany, she will have to demand it from the Germans herself. Meanwhile, the Jewish Agency, chief partner to the Jewish Organizations Conference of Reparations, conducted talks, mainly through Occupation Forces. "Somebody has to sit down with the Germans," a Jewish Agency official said privately, "and we have the feeling that the Government wants to pull this hot potato out of the fire."

Nonetheless the Agency has not overlooked public sentiment and repeatedly it has denied press reports that Dr. Goldmann, Chairman of the Executive in New York, met with Chancellor Adenauer or other top-ranking German officials. A news blackout descended on the issue as Dr. Goldmann returned from London and West Germany, flying to Jerusalem for 48 hours to confer with Prime Minister Ben Gurion and report to a top-secret session of the Agency Executive.

Simultaneously, David Horowitz, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, flew to New York to bridge the gap between the various loans and the amount Israel will have on hand when the loans fall due at the end of next month. While the Pound continued to fall on the Geneva Exchange to 3.25 Swiss francs, inflation at home continued: Histadrut leaders began serious discussions of their 1957 wage policy, and currency in circulation topped the hundred million mark for the first time.

The Cabinet's ratification of the agreement with the Potash Company, opening the way to renewal of production at the Southern Dead Sea plant. World demand for potash is high and the Government and Company hope for foreign currency profits. Completion of the road from Beerseba to Sdom was brought a step closer by the blasting of one of the two most difficult ridges. Dr. Kestor, Head of the Fuel Department of the Ministry of Finance, handed the Prime Minister, who went on one of his periodic Negv tours, a highly confidential report on the result of oil prospecting.

Export Booster

To boost exports, the Government will establish an Export Centre to handle sale of Israel goods abroad. The Centre will function as over-all authority on export matters, probably including the granting of licences. As in other fields, here too the nation lacks experts and "know-how."

First Progress

This is the background against which the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has started its "Minor Reintegration Programme." The aim: to help refugees to become productive members of the community in which they now live. In Jordan alone, where the greatest progress has been made in this direction, projects cover such varied activities as mechanical repair shops, a stone-crushing undertaking, a lime kiln, an uphol-

stery shop, a confectionery shop, a mechanical ploughing contractor, a car service station and a textile factory. The number of persons benefiting is 468 who will all, six months from now, cease to draw food rations distributed by UNRWA. Other projects soon to be in operation include shoemaking, a toy factory, dry-cleaning, a tobacco plantation, tailoring and soap manufacture. Larger projects in Jordan include a cement factory and a clothing factory. These, together with the big reintegration schemes agreed upon at Government level, such as the Sinai Peninsula Plan, are the result of UNRWA's policy, laid down in December 1950 by the General Assembly, which approved formation of a \$30,000,000 reintegration fund, to be financed by voluntary donations from Governments.

Aid to Palestine Refugees

By a U.N. Correspondent

BEIRUT — THOSE who come for the first time to the Middle East are intrigued by the craftsmen who practise their skills today in much the same way as did their ancestors centuries ago. To wander among the suks of Damascus, Cairo, Aleppo and old Jerusalem, or even to pass through small villages, is to return to a way of life which has disappeared in many western countries. Small shops and workshops are crammed together on each side of narrow streets, and visitors who peer into the dim interiors find teen-aged boys learning to use the traditional tools of their trade.

Exactly how prosperous they are is hard to determine. Such words as "assets," "liabilities," "capital" have no equivalent in Arabic. Business concerns which keep accurate accounts use French, English, sometimes German. There are no firm methods of gauging market trends or consumer needs. There are various explanations for the frequent absence of book-keeping. Illiteracy is one, tax evasion another, and then there is the fairly universal attitude which has been summed up as follows: "How my business is run is my own affair—the secret of success is to keep it a secret."

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Food First

Since the most pressing problem was to feed the refugees, reintegration planning could not start at once. Even the first works projects were of a relief character, designed to provide as many refugee families as possible with temporary employment and wage benefits. Road making and afforestation were selected as the first works projects. Some shifting of refugees will be required before they can all be given a chance of self-support. There are at present more applications for employment and reintegration loans than the still limited reintegration staff can handle. This same trend is also evident in the building of small one-room huts to replace worn-out tents in camps. Some 6000 huts have been constructed by refugees in the Jordan Valley, with UNRWA assistance.

The Agency's Minor Reintegration Programme works as follows: a maximum loan of \$5000 per project is granted, either by direct advance or through facilities of private institutions, banks or co-operative societies; it can be made to individuals, to cooperatives or other groups, to partnerships, to companies or to local authorities. The beneficiary may be a national of the country where the loan will be used if it brings about refugee reintegration. Priority is given to projects introducing

Appreciation

To the Editor of THE POST — The broadcast of Arthur Rubinstein's concert on Sunday night was an outstanding event. It is fit that a request voiced in public be followed by a similar expression of sincere thanks to all those who participated in making it possible.

Yours, etc.,
Jerusalem, December 12
Dr. E. H.

Geological Society

To the Editor of THE POST — I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the formation of the Geological Society of Israel, and to say that the temporary committee would be glad if interested persons would communicate with the undersigned at the following address: The Geological Institute, General Building, Jerusalem.

Yours, etc.,
R. G. S. HANRECK
Jerusalem, Dec. 13.

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United Nations Report on UNRWA



As part of its rehabilitation activities for Palestine refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency has initiated a programme under which small loans are made to individuals, cooperatives or other groups for the development of small industries and enterprises which will bring about the reintegration of the refugees. With the help of a loan, the man at the left opened an upholstery shop which helps care for 20 persons. At the right a line kiln built from loans granted under UNRWA has provided work for two refugee families, assisting ten persons who benefit from the business.

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Europe Cold To Rearmament Plans

By PHILIP VERNON

LONDON. —

It is becoming more and more clear that the rearmament programme in Britain is being carried through without any active public support, and information from European countries indicates that this is true also of France and Italy and Germany.

This is not the same as saying that the people of Britain — and those of other countries — are opposed to rearmament. It is just that they feel no conviction that rearmament is going to achieve its end. The purpose of rearmament, they are told, is to prevent war, but it would be difficult to find any ordinary man and woman who could or would argue either logically or emotionally in support of that point of view.

The only real argument for rearmament is that the growing strength of the Western Powers will act as a deterrent. But if that deterrent fails, if a Third World War begins, the rearmament programmes of the Western European countries will become largely irrelevant.

Popular Indifference — It is the grim recognition of this fact which accounts for the popular indifference to rearmament. There is no conviction that rearmament will deter Russia; on the other hand, there is a strong conviction that if war comes no rearmament programme will be able to save Western Europe from devastation.

This indifference to rearmament may not imply opposition but does mean that rearmament, as a word, has an emotional pull. To ask for sacrifices so that a rearmament programme may be carried through, is to plead a cause (the need for rearmament) in which there is no strong or active popular belief. The people of Britain may accept such sacrifices — indeed, they will — but it will be a passive acceptance, as it has been hitherto. There will be no spontaneous support.

This distresses some visiting Americans. They come from a country which in terms of lives lost and bodies maimed has borne the brunt of the Korean war. In no European country is there anything like the small box which lists American casualties week by week. The Korean war has not yet touched Britain or any Western European country, as coldly or as harshly as it has touched America.

This is part of the emotional background, but it is not

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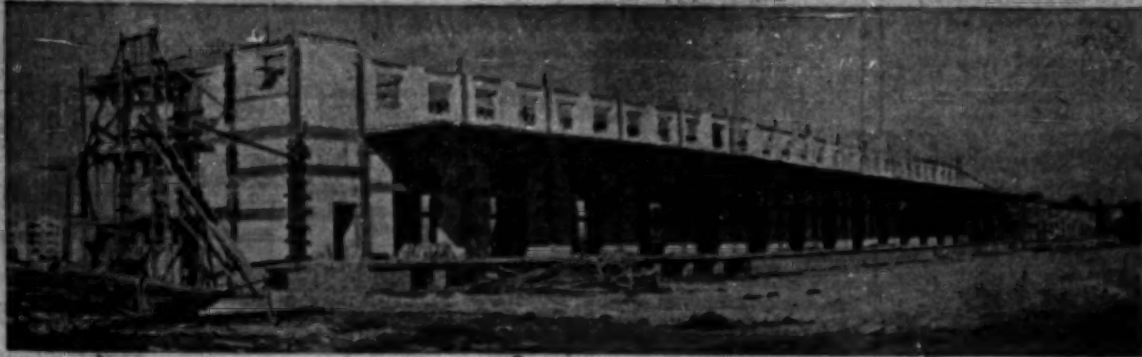
Ma'bara Children

As Libby (spelt with a double 'b') the perfect hostess, served her "Zema" meal to her guests, her singularly wide, blue, engaging eyes, spoke for themselves: the dinner was given in honour of the Housewarming. The meal was "Zema" but the feelings and disposition were "Georgina." Give us a chance to bring about such a feeling in you. Snuggling Nathanya's ever rising star, plots for sale from IL.5 a sq. m. and up; two dunam plot of land in Kfar Shmaryahu with a house for sale; a lovely three-roomed villa for sale in Kfar Saba — immediate occupation. 10-15.30 dun. tracks of land for sale in Herzlia. Two central building plots for sale in Ramat Gan "B." 1 1/2-roomed flat for sale in Tel Aviv. A shop and one-roomed flat, centrally situated in Nahlat Binyamin for sale. Plots for sale in Holon, Herzlia and Bat Yam. To see us in connection with Real Estate matters, it is a "MUST."

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Rediscovering Israel (I)

By Post Reporter Monty Jacobs



This new agricultural mart will be Tel Aviv's Covent Garden. Central marketing will insure quicker distribution and check diversion of vegetables to illegal dealers.

Thriving Tel Aviv Grows Out and Up

Tel Aviv, not even a solitary oncoming vehicle to slow the speed of the plane-to-town taxi knifing through the night towards Tel Aviv. For once, I almost prayed for a traffic jam that would allow me to study, if only briefly, the rows of unfamiliar buildings that had spread skywards in my year's absence from the country. We slipped through Tel Aviv's suburbs, along new streets, past block after block of new houses. I was startled into the realization that Tel Aviv is growing up—fast.

By daylight, I found streets, until recently sandy relics of a desert, which have become new motorways, weed-covered lots, sown with reinforced concrete, have blossomed into buildings; new bus lines, 10, 10 Alph, 22, hog their way in and out of traffic whose volume pays no heed to universally-accepted quiet and rush hours.

The new headquarters of the Histadrut in Rehov Arlosoroff—at a distance, a series of pigeon-holes; the new Kiryat Shalom shikun with 2,000 houses designed like beer crates; the broad-balconied "luxury" flats going up on scores of side and main streets all punctuate the tempo of development which grips the country's biggest city.

Market Centre

Walk along Rehov Hahashmoneim. Opposite HaKirya was wasteland a few months ago. Today, parallel to the Petah Tikva road, a big new building is on its way up, slowly, because of lack of materials.

"That's going to be Israel's Covent Garden," said Mr. Yehuda Nedivi, the Town Clerk. "There we'll have our agricultural market. We've started on it and we're already leasing space to Truvel, Tene and private firms."

Across and behind the Petah Tikva road is a new indus-

"Rediscovering Israel" is a new series by POST reporters who will try and bring you the story of your next-door neighbour. Our correspondents are travelling about the country, talking to leading industrialists, rural housewives, immigrants in new settlements. This is an attempt to put into the perspective of current history the day-to-day progress and problems that make up the total picture of Israel on the eve of 1952.

ESTIMATE OF WHAT THE NAZIS ROBBED FROM THE JEWS

Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

THE ADVANCEMENT of Jewish claims against Germany...

In 1933 the Nazis initiated action calculated to drive the Jews of Germany from their economic positions. Boycotts, legislation against officials and professionals, threats, cutting of credits and similar measures deprived a substantial part of the Jewish population of their livelihood. When these measures did not prove sufficient, the Nazis resorted to direct exclusion of Jews from many vocations, to forced registration and—later—to liquidation of Jewish enterprises.

With the occupation of what remained of Czechoslovakia—the Protectorate—the Jews were subjected to the same treatment. The "experience" gained in Germany and the annexed territories, such as Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia and Greece; the satellites, including Italy, were soon following the German example.

When hostilities ended in any spot, previously under German control or influence, two measures were initiated: restoration of former profes-

By Nebemiah Robinson

Legal Adviser to the Israel Delegation at the U.N.

outright confiscation of property, special levies on the total of Jewish wealth (in Germany and Austria alone the tax amounted to over 1.1 billion marks) and similar actions. By 1939 one half of the Jewish population had left the country, but every emigrant was forced to pay the emigration tax (over \$12m. marks were paid in the years 1933-1944). These measures were introduced in every region which came under German domination or which lost its special status: Austria, the Sudetenland, the Saar, Upper Silesia and employment, and re-

turn of still existing property, businesses and enterprises ("restitution"). However, restitution was not made simple. Procedures requiring long litigation were established providing in detail when transferred or alienated property could be reclaimed, the conditions of restitution, the mutual responsibility of the former owner and the acquirer, and so on. All this related to property which could be found and identified by the owner (an individual, an organization or a community). All other property was simply lost to the Jews. In rare instances the special levies were repaid, but no State undertook to restore the surviving Jews fully to the position they had before spoliation began.

Allied Reparations

In Western European countries Jews have been indemnified in part for losses on the basis of war damage compensation. In the East this measure is not applied at all. In Western Germany a measure of compensation is provided for losses in life and health, for deprivation of liberty (also for the benefit of certain groups of Jewish D.P.'s), for loss of vacation or non-reimbursable property, for payment of and Jewish taxes. This is done on the basis of what are called General Claims Laws (in the U.S. Zone, the French Zone, and West Berlin) or Laws (in the U.S. Zone, the French Zone, and West Berlin) or Laws (in the U.S. Zone, the French Zone, and West Berlin).

Israel's Claims

Israel bases its claim of "reparations" on two postulates: German liability for damage caused to Jews, and the circumstance that Israel had to absorb the greatest part of the Jewish survivors and defray the costs of their resettlement and rehabilitation. The Government of Israel assumes that the number of Nazi victims who came or had to be taken to Israel (including Palestine), is 500,000 and that the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation amounted to \$3,000 per person. On the basis of these two postulates Israel arrived at a figure of \$1,500m.

The Jewish claims against Germany can be divided into two groups. First, the claim of the Jewish people as "collectivity" for compensation of that material damage inflicted upon the Jews of Europe which was not and will not be indemnified by restitution or other means of compensation. It exceeds by far the actual or future expenses incurred for the benefit of the remnants of European Jewry because the greatest part of the Jewish population was murdered and is therefore beyond redemption.

German "Good Will"

Repayment of these amounts would thus represent only a fraction of the damage suffered and would, in all probability, not even reach the sum of benefits which Nazi Germany derived directly from their "war against the Jews."

The restitution laws promulgated by the Allies in Germany are fair, but their implementation by the German authorities is lagging. Considerable numbers of properties have been restituted; most of them were in private hands so that no payments by the Government were involved. Much of the Jewish assets were confiscated by the Reich and, whenever the property is not available, the Reich, under existing legislation, should compensate the loss. However, there has not yet assumed liability for these losses although the highest restitution court has clearly stated the responsibility of the Reich for the losses. The General Claims Law has been working slowly and as of today very meagre results have been achieved, especially those living abroad. The responsibility for implementing the laws and providing the funds rests now with the Länder, but they are unwilling and, to a certain extent, unable to raise the amounts required. Unless the Federal Government steps in, the Jews are faced with any kind of indemnification. For example, the Jews in and from Austria after Austria was occupied by Hitler, the Jews were persecuted and looted in the same, possibly even more brutal, way as the German Jews. Austria contends that it cannot be made responsible for acts of the "occupier" therefore it does not provide for non-reimbursable property, for deprivation of liberty, for loss of income, etc. The Allies in the draft treaty with Austria, agreed with this view.

West German economy is booming, exports are soaring, and the balance of payment is becoming more and more favourable. An industrial nation of 48 million persons can, under any circumstances, provide sufficient funds—out of their production and not yet utilized capacity in men and equipment—to pay for the losses they inflicted upon the Jews. All that is required, is good-will and determination to do now what should have been done years ago.

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DEPARTURES

FROM DEC. 16 — DEC. 21

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Sunday	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
Monday	P.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm
Tuesday	L.A.I.	Paris, London, New York, Montreal
Wednesday	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
Thursday	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo
Friday	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia
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FROM HAIFA PORT

S.S. "ARABIA" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 17 to Bari, Venice, Trieste.

(This above is subject to alterations without notice)

Compiled by

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV - JERUSALEM - HAIFA - REHOVOT - NEW YORK - LONDON - PARIS - GENEVA - BRUSSELS - VIENNA - ROME - RHODAN - CANTON -

New Year Figures

Statistics may sometimes offer two-faced testimony, but there are facts on Tel Aviv's growth that cannot be refuted. Modestly, the figures were sent out in the form of a very original New Year card to a long list of people at home and abroad. In two-tone emphasis, the card showed: the city's 1948 population of 220,000 occupying 161,000 rooms; has soared to 280,000 people using 157,000 rooms; the 23,000 dunam area of the city in 1948 has been stretched, through the establishment of the state, to 50,000 dunams. "But only 10,000 to 12,000 dunams are built up," Mr. Nedivi pointed out. "We've still four times that amount to build."

Were cement as plentiful as sweat, that building backlog could be wiped out in a few years, and Tel Aviv, already beginning to straddle the Yarkon, would be one jam-packed housing and industrial area with an average of something like 20 to 30 people per dunam.

Discussing the trans-Yarkon project, Mr. Nedivi's eyes brightened. That whole area, north of the river, is the subject of a recently-passed town planning ordinance aimed at multiplying the present 5,000 or 6,000 people living there to 140,000 or 150,000.

"Once the state of war is over, we'll adapt the airfield for light planes," the city official mused. "Then we'll move the sports ground... there will be parks and a green belt on either side of the river... and a bathing beach just past the Ramat Aviv hotel. Have you seen that side road to the shore of the Tel Aviv-Nathanya highway?"

I pinned the Town Clerk on the subject of roads. New flats hurtle heavenwards, shikunim raise their graceful heads, traffic knows no restraining lights, but there are still, right in the centre of the city, stretches of sand-dirt streets, maintained perhaps as a memento of what Tel Aviv once was.

"Why don't we pave them?" Mr. Nedivi said. "What shall we do first? We're being pushed hard... and we have done so much... look..."

He pointed to the New Year greetings-statistics to support his argument that a vast programme of development had been carried out in three years. "It's a question of money and materials—but we are doing things fast."

"Our city is unparalleled for vitality," he said. "I say good luck to Haifa and Jerusalem, but abroad, Tel Aviv is Israel."

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem are invited to attend

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ADENAUER'S VISIT

New York's Early Christmas

By KENNETH HARRIS

NEW YORK — WE are now well into the Christmas season, a season which, owing to the genius of American salesmen, begins in the U.S. some weeks earlier than elsewhere.

For weeks the shops have brimmed with Christmas wares or with non-Christmas wares got up to look like them. Father Christmas or Father Christmas stalk the pavements by the dozen, destroying parents' last hopes of preserving their children's faith that such a being really exists. They lean against the doorposts, stroll up and down the pavements, thumbs thrust into their belts, occasionally smoking cigarettes carefully through indelible beards. They nod affably to parents and say "Good morning," or "How've ya bin'". They chat to the children freely, making no mystery of how Christmas presents arrive, sometimes making the procurement of presents seem so easy as to embarrass parents whose taxes have gone up by 12 per cent.

The U.S. Scene

garetties which was in fact a boater for one's pocket, for gloves or muff or for anything else where one might feel cold. A flat leather case the size and depth of a vase pocket held a collapsible pair of opera glasses. At a touch of the button the case opened, the lenses rising to peer through the aperture, and the eye pieces appearing at the hinges behind them. There was a radio set, complete with aerial, which you slip into your inside pocket or handbag. Clipping a tiny shell, like a hearing-aid, to your ear, you can listen to programmes without the people sitting next to you hearing anything.

These were the "useful" presents. One wondered what the useless things would be like. How much? The prices weren't marked. "And when

they don't mark the prices in New York shops," said the man standing next to me. "Boy, they aim to sock you."

Comics and Crime

Among the many curious things going on in New York is the fight between the "Joint Legislative Committee to study comics" and the comic publishers. Or rather, the publishers of comics. The Committee is a New York State body aided by two juvenile court judges who say comics help to precipitate crime. It is trying to get the publishers of comics to impose a censorship on what they publish. The publishers say this would interfere with the liberty of the press. Oil may have been thrown on the waters by a psychiatrist who, defending the firm which sells most of the hundred million children's comic papers published monthly, said that good clean stuff like Mickey Mouse and Bugs Bunny sells best anyway.

This is the time at which New Yorkers license their cars for the coming year. This year, instead of the new number plate which, like the vehicle licence on the windscreen in Britain, legally entitles the car to be on the road, New Yorkers have been issued with a tiny tin square to tag on to the old number plate for another year. The reason for this is economy. More and more measures are being taken to economize on the use of metals. The State of New Jersey across the river is doing the same. Other States may follow suit, (as many did during the war).

Manufacturers Meet

The international conference of manufacturers which brought Europe's leading industrialists to New York has ended happily despite the fact that the Europeans were told that they ought to get a move on with the business of increasing Europe's productivity.

The speech which met with the greatest applause and showed the greatest approach to unanimity was that of Mr. Philip Reed, chairman of General Electric, one of America's three biggest corporations and one of the biggest international companies in the world.

The part of his speech which was most applauded was his contention that the rearmament targets set by the political and military leaders of America and Europe were far too big and should be stepped down right away.

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An S.O.S. for Toys Today

By Yacov Friedler

ONE day The Jerusalem Post's office received an S.O.S. from the newly established children's clearance camp at Athlit, asking for the release of some of the toys collected by the Toy Fund, even before Hanukkah.

The Jewish Agency decided to take as many children as possible from tents and huts in the settlements for the duration of the winter. Reception centres were organized, so the children could be sorted into transports for transfer to settlements. One of these centres was hastily set up at the Athlit clearance camp.

Several huts were freed to house children, and two former British Army huts arranged as club-houses for rainy days. But, once the children arrived, a problem cropped up. Most of them were found to be suffering from some infectious diseases and they will have to be cured before they are sent on to their winter homes. At Athlit, most of the 300 children who form one batch, suffer from scabies. This is not dangerous, but it is highly infectious. As soon as the children arrive, they are given a hot shower, a medical examination, and treatments are started. The infection is cured within two days, and room is made for another group of 300 kids. Some 2,000 children in all will pass through the camp, during the next few weeks, and 500 will stay for the whole winter.

The children arrive here poorly dressed. The camp cannot afford to issue new clothing which would then have to be destroyed, after the children are cured. But, before they leave they are dressed in brand new clothes, and each one is given a small bundle to see him or her, through the winter.

With modern treatment, their cure is easy. But keeping them busy and avoid-

ing homesickness for parents and friends is a problem that the funds of the Agency, which must cover all expenses of mass immigration, cannot solve. So far, only IL25 have been set aside for toys to amuse 2,000 children. So, the youngsters sit and draw on the floor with chalk, and using coloured pebbles and play games, so ingenious, that only children could dream them up. Ghettoes near the shower-room and play with a rusty bed spring, which manages to fascinate them. But these games are not likely to hold their attention for long. "We need paper and coloured pencils, plasticine for the dollies, games and books for the older ones, balls and skipping ropes for fine weather, in fact all the toys that more fortunate children have as a matter of course," said Sarah, who is in charge of all of them.

Then there's the matter of furniture and equipment for

the bare club rooms. There are a couple of rough wooden benches, but the smallest ones can't reach this high and have to be lifted on and off the benches. Small chairs and tables are badly needed to prevent the children sitting on the floor.

Fortunately, The Post's Haifa office managed to answer the camp's appeal, and a consignment of toys contributed by Haifa readers, was sent to Athlit yesterday. But, there were 28-45 suitcases, with 20,000 toys, a lot of money and only a small portion of toys could be allotted to Athlit. These toys are not enough. The camp needs many more, and the sick children now at the Clear-



"Haverin Altimet"—a lively group of Jerusalem girls show their initiative by collecting toys from all the neighbours' children and fixing them up before turning them over to the POST-Sad Toy Fund. They are here shown unloading their first batch at the Jerusalem Office of The Post. More to follow.

Originals to
The Post by
Vigal Gershoni



The mid-winter party season starts next week and here are several ideas for changing the look of an old frock. Shown of net, tulle or voile can be easily set — even by a not too experienced home dressmaker. An argyle cape-poke fitted to the top of a simple frock, requires a more experienced hand at sewing. This frock has a wide boned back. The stole, ever increasing in popularity — of any decorative material — will lend distinctiveness to any frock. The one here has a bolero effect bodice.

MP's Deplore Woolton's Wooing

The following are excerpts from the House of Commons Records (Hansard) of November 29:

MRS. Mann (Labour) moved "That this House deplore the decision of the Government not to issue any additional food rations at Christmas." In the course of her speech Mrs. Mann said: "It was indefensible to rob the housewives of these supplies. Lord Woolton, who was responsible for this shocking decision, knew there was a de-

ficit in our balance of payments when he made his promises to the electorate. He had wooed the women with false promises. (Laughter.) Never since the Garden of Eden had women been so assiduously wooed. The cooing notes, the blandishments, and the dulcet tones of Lord Woolton made the great screen lover, Charles Boyer, seem like a clumsy lout." (Loud laughter.)

Miss Ward (Conservative): "For the purpose of historical accuracy I suggest that it was Eve who wooed Adam and not Adam who wooed Eve." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mrs. Mann: "I must refer the Hon. Lady to the greatest book in all literature and its first chapter, and I think she will understand that the analogy was not to Adam but to the serpent." (Loud Opposition cheers.)

At the same session of the Commons, Mrs. Bradnock (Labour) asked the Speaker whether it was in order for an Hon. Member of the Government to punch her when she was on her way into the division lobby. The Speaker said that it was completely out of order for a Member to punch another. Mrs. Bradnock added: "I was pushed fairly hard and I commented on it. I do not know what happened afterwards, except that had it happened to me outside the House the Hon. gentleman would not have been on his feet for two seconds." (Loud and prolonged laughter.)

Now North is in exit trouble. The return of the diamond queen would present a problem—how to set up a long spade in dummy for the discard of a heart, just in case that the king of hearts is off-side.

Two rounds of trumps are drawn, both opponents following suit. Having thus created an additional trump entry into dummy East is at leisure to use whatever method he might prefer in order to establish a

spade. He plays low to dummy's ace, reenters his hand with the king of diamonds, and then leads the nine. South shows out and dummy ducks! North wins, thereby creating the following endplay:

South leads the ten of diamonds, and East finds himself presented with a clear-cut problem—how to set up a long spade in dummy for the discard of a heart, just in case that the king of hearts is off-side.

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Ministry Meets The Housewives

By Ziona Meyer

WE hurried through supper because the meeting was advertised for seven o'clock. Dr. Joseph's talks on the wireless and his plan for gaining public co-operation had impressed me so much I forgave the choice of this most difficult time of day and determined to get there somehow. All through supper I primed myself with the various remedies for queue and other bright ideas we'd thought of over the past year. The family helped — "Don't forget to say this—" and "You tell them plainly that—"

In spite of the hurried supper I was late at the advertised address. No lights, no sign of life. Eventually a young fellow loitering at the gate told me the meeting had moved somewhere a few blocks away. There I found some 50 people, mostly women, listening to a vigorous appeal for co-operation from the chairlady. The audience waited patiently. "Now let us get down to practical matters," said the chairlady. The audience lived up. A dozen women stood up to speak. There will be no discussion," said the chairlady. "We have been instructed to allow no discussion and no arguments. All we want you to do is to elect a committee."

Wrong Hour

The audience was taken aback. What had they come for, if not to pour out grievances and make suggestions? One woman managed to make herself heard. Her polite and intelligence commanded attention. "These meetings were a good idea," she said, "but they have begun with two mistakes. The first was the hour — seven o'clock is when the housewife is busiest. The second is a psychological error. You say that this is not the last meeting and we can have our say another time. But you can't gain our co-operation without hearing what we have to say. As to fighting the black market, we all buy on the black market — a legal black market. If we are asked to pay IL3 a kilo for fish and told it's the official price; if we have to pay 350 pruta for an avocado and 200 pruta for a lettuce — what are these but black market prices. We lose our faith, and our sense of the value of money. We no longer distinguish between legal and illegal prices when both are fantastic. The technical marketing

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Making the Cheese Ration Last

By Hadassah Ben Haim

IT is a very exasperating human trait to conceive a longing for something unavailable just because it is unavailable. I only developed a taste for tomatoes when they disappeared from their normal haunts and were only obtainable at twelve shilling a pound, which of course I couldn't afford. Similarly I never wanted to listen to radio until I found myself in Israel. Being in a test minus electricity. Now I find that the cheese we used to spurn as a family, tending to a lofty dismissal—"Oh it is only cheese"—has suddenly become a favourite dish. The ration that was only delivered was gone before I could look round. Next month, I am going to spin it out further, and make it last.

Welsh Rarebit One of the nicest cheese recipes is Welsh Rarebit, of which there are almost as many recipes as housewives. 1/2 tablespoon flour, 1 egg, 100 grms cheese, 1/2 cup milk, grated onion, seasoning, fat. Melt the fat in a heavy frying pan, grate the onion into it, and add the cheese, cut into thin slices as the onion starts to brown. When it has melted add the flour, blending well, and then milk and beaten egg, and seasoning, stirring all the time to eliminate lumps. Cook about three minutes till the mixture comes away from the bottom of the pan and adhere to the spoon. Serve on slices of toast. If you have a grill, grill for one minute before serving. You

can add tomatoes or cooked flaked fish. Serves two.

Cheese Fondue One cup stale breadcrumbs, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon fat, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2 cup cheese cut into small pieces, 1 egg, dash of pepper. Soak breadcrumbs in milk for fifteen minutes. Melt fat, add cheese and when cheese has melted add soaked breadcrumbs, egg and seasoning. Cook three minutes and pour over toast. Serves 6.

Stuffed Peppers Three or four medium sized peppers, 100 grms cheese, salt and pepper, flour for dredging, fat. Plunge the peppers in boiling water and cook till tender. Cut the cheese into suitably sized pieces, and insert one piece into each pepper. Dredge with flour and cook in fat until the flour is browned.

Cheese and Pepper Croquettes 6 small peppers, 1 1/2 teaspoons butter or fat, 2 lbs. flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup grated cheese, 1 egg, 1/2 tsp. salt, pepper.

DON'T FORGET TO MIX COFFEE with SHAVIT

Wipe peppers, and grill till the skin blisters. Remove skins, make a lengthwise slit in each and take out seeds. Melt butter, add flour and stir till blended. Add milk and bring to boiling point, add grated cheese and egg. When cheese melts add seasoning and stir. Fill peppers with mixture, dip in breadcrumbs and fry. Serves 6.

Cheese Biscuits 3 cups flour, 1/2 tsp baking powder, 1 tsp salt, 1/2 cup grated cheese, 2 lbs. fat, milk or milk and water. Mix dry ingredients, work in fat with fingers, add liquid to make soft dough. Toss on to floured board and roll out 3/4" thick, shape with the edge of a cup. Slice with fork and bake on greased tin 12 to 15 minutes.

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